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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 10, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Exchange of Prisoners and Putting Down Guerrilla Warfare.

Gen. Hunter has repudiated the arrangement between Gens. Fremont and Price for the exchange of prisoners; also that persons arrested for the mere expression of political opinion may be released, and no arrests to be hereafter made for a like cause on either side; that families broken up on this account may be re-united; that the war now pressing shall be confined exclusively to armies in the field; and that armed bands not legitimately connected with such armies are ordered to disband; all this under penalty of military law according to the offence.

The exchange of prisoners in this war has heretofore been effected indirectly; our government not being willing to so far recognize the rebels as belligerents, as to do so directly, according to the usages of war.

A great deal of suffering has been imposed upon prisoners, who could not be released, on this account, and even many deaths have occurred. To a straight-forward mind, not warped by the nonsense of diplomacy, there can be no objection to a direct exchange of prisoners.

That we must, at last, come to this, if the war continues in its present proportions, no one can doubt. Humanity demands it; and our government, if it cannot at once put down the rebels, will have no right to call upon our soldiers to run all the risks of war, and in addition to this the liability, if taken prisoners, to lose their lives in prisons, away from friendly aid and succor.

It appears to us that it is about time to discard the idea that the rebels are not a regularly organized military power; or at least sufficiently so, to be treated with in the exchange of prisoners. Flags of truce are recognized, and under them the usual courtesies of war have long been permitted by the government. In this way many prisoners have been released. It is also true that paroles given to the rebels are considered binding, although no formal agreement has been made to that effect.

This being so, why not, in a frank and open manner, acknowledge what is done indirectly every day? After the battle of Belmont, an exchange of prisoners was effected by releasing them unconditionally on both sides. It would seem to be more creditable to do these acts of humanity directly according to specified terms, than to permit it to be done in this loose and unauthorized manner.

In regard to guerrillas. This species of warfare which brings sorrow and death into all families in the border states where the people are divided in sentiment, should be prevented, if possible. We understand that the arrangement of Fremont and Price placed all parties outside of the protection of the armies who did not permanently and regularly belong to either.

Thus the roving bands, who have committed so much devastation in Missouri, were to be put down by the infliction of death, if they did not disperse. That the object was a good and humane one, none can doubt.

Whether the terms of the arrangement were such as to effect it, we do not know, but we are quite sure that some other method than that heretofore practiced, must be adopted, as the war of guerrillas still continues unabated, and regularly commences as soon as our armies retire from a district supposed to have been subdued.

It is now asserted that no force was ordered to manue Columbus from Paducah at the time of the Belmont affair. When the whole truth comes out in relation to it, we believe it will be second only to Ball's Bluff in the stupidity of the plan, while the desperate bravery of the men will be universally acknowledged.

Springfield was called the "Key of the Southwest" while Lyon was defending it, and afterwards when Price was occupying it. It has suddenly become of no possible consequence, and our army has been withdrawn, leaving the Union men of that region to the mercy of the rebels. If we knew a good reason to offer we should approve of this change in military policy, but for the want of it, we shall say nothing, hoping that it is all right.

The rebels have 114 cannon in their fortifications at Columbus, Ky., which are situated on a chalk cliff, one hundred and seventy five feet high. This position is rather hard to take.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that Gen. Curtis and Gov. Gamble are giving passes to disunion men who are taking slaves south, thirty or forty in a gang, and that federal officers and soldiers are ordered to assist them. This is a strange policy.

There is a great movement of eastern troops to Washington and Annapolis. The regiments are pouring into Washington at the rate of about ten per week, and about twelve thousand men have been concentrated at Annapolis, where they await transportation to the southern coast. Four New York regiments were under marching orders on Tuesday, and they keep coming from New England.

Steak and Wounded Soldiers.

In fulfillment of the promise made yesterday, I proceed to state the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals visited by me.

At St. Louis I visited all the hospitals except one. The number of sick and wounded at that city on the 11th inst. was about 1,800. The prevailing diseases are typhoid fever, measles and diarrhea. The typhoid fever is the most fatal, and if the patient does not get into a hospital, the chances of his recovery are against him.

The sanitary committee of St. Louis are deserving much credit for their energy and attention to the sick. The hospitals are new, large buildings, well-lighted and ventilated, and kept in the best order. Everything for the comfort and recovery of the inmates is done with promptness, and in the most systematic manner. There were a large number of boys in all the hospitals; many of them as young as 16 years, and some even younger. I became fully satisfied that it is no help to the government to enlist boys under 18 years old. So many of them get sick and require others to attend them, that the benefit derived from them is more than balanced by the cost and trouble of keeping them. Besides many more of them die than older soldiers.

I company with Mr. May, a member of sanitary committee, I visited the convalescent hospital, at Benton Barracks. This consists of a portion of the barracks, and contained about 300 patients, who had been in the city hospitals and discharged, as requiring active treatment no longer.

They were in a wretched condition, most of them feeble and weak from the effect of their former sickness. Many had become detached from their regiments, and thereby lost the care of those who were especially assigned to look after their welfare. I could not learn that any one had particular charge of them. The benevolent could do much good at this hospital.

What is needed is a few good, active business men, who would get those well enough for active service returned to their respective regiments, and the young and old sent home to their families or friends. The young boys especially ought to be sent to their homes.

At Cairo the sick and wounded numbered over 1,000. The hospitals there are in good condition, and the sick were well cared for.

At Bird's Point there are camp hospitals, and a great deal of sickness with typhoid fever and measles. The 20th Illinois regiment, stationed there, had over thirty on the sick list, nearly all with fever. Mr. Otis Hardee, of Joliet, had heard of their condition.

He had collected a large lot of clothing and delicacies for the sick, and in company with his two daughters were engaged in taking care of them. They had been very much neglected by the proper medical officers. Two angels would not have been more welcome than were these noble-hearted young ladies, devoting their attention to strangers in the offensive atmosphere and unwelcome scenes of a neglected sick room.

With a womanly instinct they saw all that was needed, and whatever was required was performed with true delicacy and unaffected kindness.

At this place, and at Fort Holt, as well as at St. Louis, there are a great many who might be called wandering sick persons belonging to regiments that had been sent to different sections of the country and who had been left behind upon the sick list with no officers to look after them.

THE NERVOUS NEEDED.

Such being the condition and wants of those unfortunate and suffering soldiers of the government, the question arises—"What is the duty of the government, through its officers and agents, and how shall the remedy be applied?"

The first essential requisite is the selection of the right kind of persons to look after and administer to the wants of the wounded and the sick. An old man whose vigor and activity is impaired by the number of his own years; the young man without sufficient experience to take care of himself; the vagrant or poverty-stricken politician, who seeks the place only for the pay attached to it; the dissolute or the idle, who spend their time in the billiard saloon or the grog-shop; the man who encumbers himself with a wife and family to visit friends and have a pleasure trip at the expense of the government; none of these should be employed. Many of the evils complained of and much of the suffering existing arises from the appointment of individuals in some one of these classes. The government supposes it has made provision for all the wants of its brave defenders, in health and in sickness, and depending upon the agents it has employed, neglects the arrangements it would otherwise make. In order to wind up with the regular denouement the manager had to submit to the execution.

WHAT THE CONTRABANDS DO AND SAY.—A correspondent of the World, who accompanied the naval expedition, gives some interesting information as to the manner in which the slaves greet the new comers:

The contrabands were subjects of especial interest. Many came into camp with a squalling pig under one arm, or a turkey, or a fine ham, or shoulder of bacon, and a little bundle of clothes, or other goods, tied up in a handkerchief. One old fellow with mercantile propensities, and black as Tyrian darkness, except his dirty gray tufts of wool, tugged a wagon load of knapsacks and military accoutrements into camp, having collected them on the rebel road of flight.

Pulling off his ragged, rickless straw hat, and bowing and scraping obsequiously, he inquired if "Massa Yankee would take dem tings and let old Tom stay wid dem." His wishes were accommodated, and he expressed his satisfaction with an emphatic, "Bress the Lor', massa." Another one said, "O Lord, massa, we're so glad. We've prayed and prayed the good Lord to send ye Yankees, and we know you're a comin'!"

"How did you know that?" asked one. "How did you get the news? You can't read the papers."

"No, massa," replied he, "we're can't read, but we're can listen. Massa and missus used to read sometimes loud, and then we uses to lis'en so," and pulling his ear, and, bending down as if at a keyhole,

"I'se lis'en, and Jim, and we put de bite togidder, and we knowed you'se a comin', massa, bress de Lord."

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Pulling off his ragged, rickless straw hat, and bowing and scraping obsequiously, he inquired if "Massa Yankee would take dem tings and let old Tom stay wid dem." His wishes were accommodated, and he expressed his satisfaction with an emphatic, "Bress the Lor', massa." Another one said, "O Lord, massa, we're so glad. We've prayed and prayed the good Lord to send ye Yankees, and we know you're a comin'!"

"How did you know that?" asked one. "How did you get the news? You can't read the papers."

"No, massa," replied he, "we're can't read, but we're can listen. Massa and missus used to read sometimes loud, and then we uses to lis'en so," and pulling his ear, and, bending down as if at a keyhole,

"I'se lis'en, and Jim, and we put de bite togidder, and we knowed you'se a comin', massa, bress de Lord."

There is a great movement of eastern troops to Washington and Annapolis. The regiments are pouring into Washington at the rate of about ten per week, and about twelve thousand men have been concentrated at Annapolis, where they await transportation to the southern coast. Four New York regiments were under marching orders on Tuesday, and they keep coming from New England.

Steak and Wounded Soldiers.

In fulfillment of the promise made yesterday, I proceed to state the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals visited by me.

At St. Louis I visited all the hospitals except one. The number of sick and wounded at that city on the 11th inst. was about 1,800. The prevailing diseases are typhoid fever, measles and diarrhea. The typhoid fever is the most fatal, and if the patient does not get into a hospital, the chances of his recovery are against him.

The sanitary committee of St. Louis are deserving much credit for their energy and attention to the sick. The hospitals are new, large buildings, well-lighted and ventilated, and kept in the best order. Everything for the comfort and recovery of the inmates is done with promptness, and in the most systematic manner. There were a large number of boys in all the hospitals; many of them as young as 16 years, and some even younger. I became fully satisfied that it is no help to the government to enlist boys under 18 years old. So many of them get sick and require others to attend them, that the benefit derived from them is more than balanced by the cost and trouble of keeping them. Besides many more of them die than older soldiers.

I company with Mr. May, a member of sanitary committee, I visited the convalescent hospital, at Benton Barracks. This consists of a portion of the barracks, and contained about 300 patients, who had been in the city hospitals and discharged, as requiring active treatment no longer.

They were in a wretched condition, most of them feeble and weak from the effect of their former sickness. Many had become detached from their regiments, and thereby lost the care of those who were especially assigned to look after their welfare. I could not learn that any one had particular charge of them. The benevolent could do much good at this hospital.

What is needed is a few good, active business men, who would get those well enough for active service returned to their respective regiments, and the young and old sent home to their families or friends. The young boys especially ought to be sent to their homes.

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At Bird's Point there are camp hospitals, and a great deal of sickness with typhoid fever and measles. The 20th Illinois regiment, stationed there, had over thirty on the sick list, nearly all with fever. Mr. Otis Hardee, of Joliet, had heard of their condition.

He had collected a large lot of clothing and delicacies for the sick, and in company with his two daughters were engaged in taking care of them. They had been very much neglected by the proper medical officers. Two angels would not have been more welcome than were these noble-hearted young ladies, devoting their attention to strangers in the offensive atmosphere and unwelcome scenes of a neglected sick room.

With a womanly instinct they saw all that was needed, and whatever was required was performed with true delicacy and unaffected kindness.

At this place, and at Fort Holt, as well as at St. Louis, there are a great many who might be called wandering sick persons belonging to regiments that had been sent to different sections of the country and who had been left behind upon the sick list with no officers to look after them.

THE NERVOUS NEEDED.

Such being the condition and wants of those unfortunate and suffering soldiers of the government, the question arises—"What is the duty of the government, through its officers and agents, and how shall the remedy be applied?"

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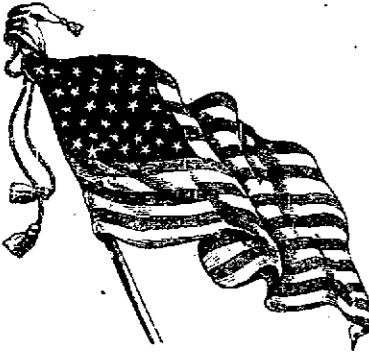
Pulling off his ragged, rickless straw hat, and

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 19, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Exchange of Prisoners and Putting Down Guerrilla Warfare.

Gen. Hunter has repudiated the arrangement between Gens. Fremont and Price for the exchange of prisoners; also that persons arrested for the mere expression of political opinion may be released, and no arrests to be hereafter made for a like cause on either side; that families broken up on this account may be re-united; that the war now pressing shall be confined exclusively to arms in the field; and that armed bands not legitimately connected with such armies are ordered to disband; all this under penalty of military law according to the offence.

The exchange of prisoners in this war has heretofore been effected indirectly; our government not being willing to so far recognize the rebels as belligerents, as to do so directly, according to the usages of war. A great deal of suffering has been imposed upon prisoners, who could not be released, on this account, and even many deaths have occurred. To a straightforward mind, not warped by the nonsense of diplomacy, there can be no objection to a direct exchange of prisoners. That we must, at last, come to this, if the war continues in its present proportions, no one can doubt. Humanity demands it; and our government, if it cannot at once put down the rebels, will have no right to call upon our soldiers to run all the risks of war, and in addition to this the liability, if taken prisoners, to lose their lives in prisons, away from friendly aid and succor. It appears to us that it is about time to discard the idea that the rebels are not a regularly organized military power; or at least sufficiently so, to be treated with in the exchange of prisoners. Flags of truce are recognized, and under them the usual courtesies of war have long been permitted by the government. In this way many prisoners have been released. It is also true that paroles given to the rebels are considered binding, although no formal agreement has been made to that effect. This being so, why not, in a frank and open manner, acknowledge what is done indirectly every day? After the battle of Belmont, an exchange of prisoners was effected by releasing them unconditionally on both sides. It would seem to be more creditable to do these acts of humanity directly according to specified terms, than to permit it to be done in this loose and unauthorized manner.

So regard to guerrillas. This species of warfare which brings sorrow and death into all families in the border states where the people are divided in sentiment, should be prevented, if possible. We understand that the arrangement of Fremont and Price placed all parties outside of the protection of the armies who did not permanently and regularly belong to either. Thus the roving bands, who have committed so much devastation in Missouri, were to be put down by the infliction of death, if they did not disperse. That the object was a good and humane one, none can doubt. Whether the terms of the arrangement were such as to effect it, we do not know, but we are quite sure that some other method than that heretofore practiced, must be adopted, as the war of guerrillas still continues unabated, and regularly commences as soon as our armies retire from a district supposed to have been subdued.

It is now asserted that no force was ordered to menace Columbus from Paducah at the time of the Belmont affair. When the whole truth comes out in relation to it, we believe it will be second only to Ball's Bluff in the stupidity of the plan, while the desperate bravery of the men will be universally acknowledged.

Springfield was called the "Key of the Southwest" while Lyon was defending it, and afterwards when Price was occupying it. It has suddenly become of no possible consequence, and our army has been withdrawn, leaving the Union men of that region to the mercy of the rebels. If we knew a good reason to offer we should approve of this change in military policy, but for the want of it, we shall say nothing, hoping that it is all right.

The rebels have 114 cannon in their fortifications at Columbus, Ky., which are situated on a chalk cliff, one hundred and seventy-five feet high. This position is rather hard to take.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that Gen. Curtis and Gov. Gamble are giving passes to disunion men who are taking slaves south, thirty or forty in a gang, and that federal officers and soldiers are ordered to assist them. This is a strange policy.

There is a great movement of eastern troops to Washington and Annapolis. The regiments are pouring into Washington at the rate of about ten per week, and about twelve thousand men have been concentrated at Annapolis, where they await transportation to the southern coast. Four New York regiments were under marching orders on Tuesday, and they keep coming from New England.

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REBELLION ON THE STAGE—A SHAM FIGHT BECOMES REAL.—Encouraged by the war, one Sergeant J. W. Ambler has been teaching broadsword and bayonet exercise to the young men of Biddeford, Me., and on a recent evening gave a public exhibition, at which it was announced there should be a "sham fight" between the rebels and the rebels, the latter to fall at a proper moment. But the "rebels" had determined not to die so easy, but instead thereof to drive the "Union men" from the stage; and they had nearly done it when the gallant sergeant grasped his trusty sword and the work became no joke. He slashed right and left, regardless of heads or points, and turned the scale of battle. As a result there were seven men who, with surgical attendance, the audience were too much interested to have "our side" win to scruple about bruised heads. Indeed, intense excitement prevailed, and the audience were all on their feet, cheering the sergeant on. One man was not in bed ever since, and the sergeant has been not bad for several days.

Here is a nearly parallel case. Shortly after the battle of Waterloo the event was dramatized and brought on the boards of one of the London theatres. The supernumeraries chosen to represent the brave warriors of Gaul refused to allow themselves to be overcome by the British troops unless they received extra remuneration. In order to wind up with the regular denouement the manager had to submit to the exactation.

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"How did you know that?" asked one. "How did you get the news? You can't read the papers."

"No, massa," replied he, "we'se can't read, but we'se can listen. Massa and I am informed Secretary Chase has expressed his regret that Wilkes did not seize the vessel. Count De Gurkowsky is certain that Great Britain will not take exception to the act."

The statement that the President intends issuing a proclamation calling upon the states for 200,000 more volunteers is unfounded. When the half million volunteers called for by the act of congress has been recruited, no more will be received, except in the regular service.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 18.

Steamer Norwegian, Liverpool 7th, London-derry 8th.—Government ordered large shipment ball cartridges to Canada, but countermanded the shipment of Armstrong guns.

Paris Patrie gives the particulars of the convention of three powers on Mexican affairs. Washington Government will be invited to join, and it will be optional with them to send ships and troops.

Daily News says a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

The steam transport Atlantic arrived this morning from Port Royal, which place she left on the 16th inst. Nothing of importance has transpired since last advices.

The dispute relative to the fleet being seen off Fernando bound south, was undoubtedly an error as the federal fleet still remained at Port Royal on the 16th.

SARATOGA, Md., Nov. 19.

A messenger with a flag of truce arrived in Newton and communicated to General Lockwood that those in arms in Accocan had laid down their arms and claimed their protection.

A messenger just from Newtown informed our correspondent that the Stars and Stripes are floating over Drummondstown this morning.

Generals Sturgis and Wyman arrived last night.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

Flour heavy and drooping. Wheat easier with moderate export demand, 1,25a/1,30 Milwaukee club; 1,25a/1,27 Chicago spring.

A FIRE IN THE REAR.—It now appears that when Mr. Slidell, in company with James M. Mason, of Virginia, departed for Europe, he took with him his wife and interesting son and daughters. Shrewsbury in this quarter, who know the wily Louisiana senator, predict that it is his intention never to return; that, so far from caring about the interests of the confederacy, he is only too glad to be rid of it, and that, if a reverse should happen to Davis & Co., he will quietly settle down and cultivate for gain tastes, leaving his friends at home to take care of themselves. It is also asserted that during his stay at Richmond he became exceedingly unpopular by his haughty and dictatorial manner, and particularly by his malignant persecution of the northern prisoners. He never was liked in Louisiana, and thousands of Union men who have been compelled to espouse secession blame him for driving them into the conspiracy.

This fire in the rear—of which the fiery Frenchman, Pierre Soule, is the leader—is a conflagration that he is not prepared to meet. Slidell is a very old man—fond of his ease—and has, doubtless, prepared for the storm, which, with his peculiar relations to the moneyed men of Europe, he could easily do, by clandestinely disposing of sufficient property to enable him to spend the balance of his days in ease. To which all his sympathies have been leading. There is another reason why Mr. Slidell will not feel very anxious to return to the United States. He cannot leave Europe without being watched by the thousands of Union men who know all his purposes; and if he should leave, the chances are ten to one that he would be captured and taken back to the free states, in which he was born, and of which he has been the most ungrateful enemy. It is stated that the widow of his own brother, the celebrated Slidell Mackenzie, now residing at Morristown, New Jersey, has stricken the Slidell out of her name, and now calls herself simply Mrs. Mackenzie.—Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

The Globe and Leader newspapers have severe articles to-day on the seizure of Mason and Slidell. The Globe says it will add to the strength and dignity of the American government if the captives are liberated without remonstrance from Great Britain. The Leader says it is an insult which the meanest government on earth would not submit to.

DOUGLASS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

Ephraim Ellsworth, father of the late Col. Ellsworth, has been appointed military storekeeper by the president, but is not yet assigned to duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

The war department will soon issue a circular to Governors of loyal states, requesting withdrawal of their agents for the purchase of arms at home and abroad, government having received advice that a sufficiency of arms will be received through its own agencies to meet the demand.

The President has appointed Captain Foote flag officer of the fleet in the western military department. He thus ranks with Major Generals; this obviates possibility of conflict between commanders of land and naval forces.

Allen Francis of Springfield, Ill., appointed consul to Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

During review of McDowell's and Wadsworth's Brigades stampeded occurred among pickets of 14th Brooklyn regiment about a mile and a half left Falls Church, owing to the approach of a large body of rebel cavalry, one man was wounded and several missing. Two regiments went to support the pickets, when the rebels fell back.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

The National Intelligencer this morning contains an elaborate article fully justifying the capture of Mason and Slidell. It cites authorities to show that under acknowledged laws of nations Capt. Wilkes was authorized to board the English steamship and demand the delivery of persons charged with rebellion against the government.

It is believed here this article foreshadows the ground which will be taken by the state department on this question.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from Richmond brings 200 letters from the federal prisoners in that city, all blanked by Congressman Ely. The people of Richmond are reported to be in great alarm, and are exceedingly anxious for the future.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

Tribune's special.—Dispatches from Gen. Dix state that the rebels in Accocan have dispersed. Gen. Dix's proclamation went on the previous day. They may rally in Northampton, but the Union men from Accocan were buying Union flags in Maryland to hoist as soon as our troops entered the country.

It is not improbable that the steamer Trent may be overhauled by two other American war vessels, before she reaches her destination.

Col. Graham of the 5th New York regiment, who commanded the reconnaissance at Mathias Point, has been ordered under arrest by Gen. McClellan, upon complaint of Gen. Hooker that Graham destroyed private property, such as dwelling houses, barns, &c. Col. Graham has arrived here, and reported himself, and explains that he only destroyed such buildings as have been used by the enemy for their pickets, and for the storage of forage, which buildings the several commanders of our naval vessels on the river, have from time to time endeavored to destroy by shells.

Brownsville was again occupied on Saturday evening by three hundred confederate rebels. They are robbing the country of every article of clothing and bedding and provisions, stock and grain that can be of value to an army. Many citizens are leaving their homes and all to the mercy of the most fiendish and unchristian enemy that ever suffered to overrun any country. With their wives and little children they are seeking protection in other states.

Yesterday seven pupines attempted to pull the blockade; six passed without interruption, but the seventh ran too near the Virginia shore, and the rebel batteries along the whole line opened on her; 20 shots were fired, three of which passed through her sails, but her hull was uninjured; she was, however, compelled to put back to Indian Head.

The ferry boat Stepping Stone, ran the blockade on Saturday night; she was not fired upon.

TIMES' DISPATCH.—There is increasing confidence in the entire correctness of Capt. Wilkes' act in taking Slidell and Mason, and I am informed Secretary Chase has expressed his regret that Wilkes did not seize the vessel. Count De Gurkowsky is certain that Great Britain will not take exception to the act.

The statement that the President intends issuing a proclamation calling upon the states for 200,000 more volunteers is unfounded.

When the half million volunteers called for by the act of congress has been recruited, no more will be received, except in the regular service.

SHELL VS. BULLERS.—A member of an artillery company who was in the battle of Belmont writes his father a description of that battle, in which occurs the following passage:

"Shell are bad enough, but bullets are worse. I would rather stand through all the shelling than to stand again and give those sharpshooters a chance as we did on the river bank. The sound of a gun in a saw mill cutting a piece of great timber. They can be seen, and when one sees the flash of the cannon the best plan is to fall flat on the ground, as the shell when it bursts always flies upward."

The board of aldermen adopted resolutions rendering the particularities of the convention of three powers on Mexican affairs.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

At the Janesville Post Office from and after Nov. 10, 1861:

Arrive.	Closes.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	10:30 A.M.	6:30 P.M.
4:40 P.M.	12:45 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
Cook's and way.	12:45 P.M.	10:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, through.	3:30 P.M.	1:15 P.M.
3:50 P.M.	1:15 P.M.	11:15 A.M.
Madison and way.	3:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
2:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	1:45 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Superior closed Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.	12:45 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Tuesday and Friday at 8 A.M.	12:45 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 8 A.M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.	12:45 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

WOOD & WOOD!

Subscribers to the daily or weekly Gazette who wish to pay in Wood, are requested to furnish it now. Any number of new subscriptions can be paid in this way.

An Oppressive Tax.

We hear that a proposition will be brought before the county board of supervisors, which, if we are correctly informed about it, will be highly oppressive and unjust on the tax-payers of this city who have paid their taxes for several years past. All our citizens know that a large portion of the taxes in this city have been unpaid for several years, and that the supreme court has decided the law under which they were levied to be unconstitutional in consequence of a discrimination between farming lands embraced in the corporation and other city property.—The amount of certificates issued upon sales of these lands for non-payment of the taxes, we understand is somewhere about \$37,000. A portion of these certificates have since been redeemed, and a larger portion, we suppose, are still held by the county, or have been purchased by individuals.

The proposition to come before the county board, we are informed, is to cancel all these certificates, charge the amount back to the city, and put it in the county tax to be collected the coming winter in addition to the proportion of the ordinary county tax to be levied and collected in the city.

This proposition, it seems to us, is crowding the tax-payers of the city a good deal too hard. The city is, of course, indebted to the county in the amount of these certificates, and nothing is truer than that it ought to be paid, and eventually must be paid. But there are circumstances in connection with this matter which ought to induce the county board to act deliberately and cautiously. Most of the property holders of the city have paid their taxes promptly as they were levied. To compel these same persons now to pay the large amount which has accrued on the property whose owners have paid nothing for years would be highly oppressive and unjust. Last winter a law passed the legislature which would have resulted in levying the delinquent taxes upon the property upon which they have accumulated, but by some strange blunder an insufficient time was allowed for the labor of assessment, and the law became inoperative. It would seem to be only just to those who have already paid to allow time enough now to revive that law before the tax is levied. If this is not done, we fear the effect will be to fail in the collection of any of the county tax, the ordinary or the extraordinary, for our tax-paying citizens generally feel no humor to pay the back taxes of those property holders who have shirked for years their proportion of the expenses of the government, or who have purchased certificates on their own property, as at least one heavy delinquent has done, if the report which reaches us is correct, and expects repayment from the county when the certificates are cancelled.

We appeal to the board to delay action on this question until our tax-paying citizens have a right to be heard. There is an *equitable* as well as legal view of the question, and while there is no disposition to deny the legal rights of the county to collect from the city, the *manner* of this collection should not inflict a gross wrong on those who have heretofore paid for the benefit of those who have not paid.

The EIGHTH.—From a private letter from a member of the Janesville company, we learn that the Eighth regiment is returning from its hard tramp through the swamps of South-East Missouri. They had arrived at Bloomfield on the 12th, and would go either to Pilot Knob or Cape Girardeau.

For the Daily Gazette.—A dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago Daily News says it has been ascertained that the last the rebels received at Belmont was 361 killed, 427 wounded, and 278 missing.

The bank of Northup & Co. at Kansas City, was robbed of \$3,000 on the 16th inst., by the rebels; the Union bank also lost \$800.

All Federal troops are concentrating at Danville, Ky., to oppose Gen. Johnson, who is reported to be marching northward with 40,000 men. This is a retrograde movement for our troops, as Danville is no more than forty miles south of Lexington.

Good News.—The Madison Patriot of yesterday says—"The governor telegraphs that the general government intend to immediately allow 40 per cent. of the claim of the rebels. If all the items of expenditure of the rebels are included this will amount to about half a million of dollars."

Commercial.

Wholesale Market.

It is time for the Janesville Gazette,

By & Gray, Produce Dealers.

JANESVILLE, NOVEMBER 10, 1861.

Persons who were lighted up, which is owing to a violent storm, and prices, "more favorable," in the lake shore and eastern markets, were 12½c per lb. for milling, and 66¢ per lb. for flouring, 13c per lb. No change to note in other grain.

WINTER APPLES, which they offer at the lowest market price.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS received daily, and warranted to be of the first class.

Persons to wait at other will find it to their advantage to call at our store, Milwaukee street, nearly opposite the Central Hotel.

NATHANIEL PARKER, Captain, 166th N.Y. Inf.

COL. WASHBURN'S REGIMENT! Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

Now is the time to call. In one of the best regiments in the state.

A company is being received a captain's commission, to raise a company for the above named regiment, has opened a Recruiting office at

STORE NO. 2, HYATT HOUSE,

in the city of Janesville, to receive enlistments of good men to fill this company at once. This regiment is to be formed under the sanction of our state authorities, and will be entitled to the rank of cavalry.

HALLY RALLY!!

All "good men and true" as the regiment is nearly full and the company must fill as soon as possible to secure its place in the same. For further particulars, inquire at the store, Milwaukee street, nearly opposite the Central Hotel.

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INSURANCE.
HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 1, 1860.

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in bank..... \$36,838 11
Cash in hands of Agents, &c. 62,900 89
Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00

Bills received for loans unpaid secured..... 70,232 59
Real estate unnumbered, (cash value) 15,000 00
Total shares bank stock in Hartford, mark'tal..... 260,322 00
200 " " New York, " " 107,565 22
900 " " Boston, " " 107,565 22
400 " " St. Louis, " " 40,300 00
200 " railroad and other stocks, 16,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., 36,000 00
State stocks, (Tennssee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 3 per cent., 50,625 00
20 shares State Bank Wisconsin, 2,140 00

Total Assets..... \$363,764 63

Total Liabilities..... \$363,764 63

Insurance against loss or damage by fire, Dwelling houses, Factories, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be had at a reasonable price, upon as favorable terms, as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

The above is the oldest company doing business in this state, and with peculiar advantages. It has originated "The Old Hartford." As an indemnity to the insured, it refers to a solid million of assets well invested, anything need be done to command it to the public for their protection. It has a record of success in business and honorable dealing with its patrons, for over half a century, so ample sufficient for the purpose.

Policy issued without delay by

F. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

AETNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital, - \$1,000,000,
Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$542,181 72,

and the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE AETNA

during the past five years:

In Ohio. \$141,520 83 | Michigan. \$168,043 81
Wisconsin. 107,311 00 | Indiana. 146,029 81
Kentucky. 20,140 00 | Tennessee. 44,000 00
Missouri. 38,613 04 | Kansas & Nebr. 16,543 00
Iowa & Minn. 102,399 40 | Nevada. 19,405 77
Penn & N.J. 31,905 82 | Alaska & Ga. 23,945 00
Mississippi and Alabama. \$32,121 18.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Tickets accepted at terms consistent with polvency and fair price.

Special attention given to Insurance for terms of 10 to 20 years, of their students.

DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the most reliable and safe insurance company possible in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes more important, surely—the ability of property holders to sustain losses being much lessened.

Agents for all the principal cities and towns throughout the U.S. will be found in their office, by any of the duly authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with despatch and fidelity.

H. W. COLLINS, Agent.

Fire, Life and Marine.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, New York City
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company, New York City
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$314,000

Park Fire Insurance Company, New York City
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$280,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn, L. I.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$290,487

Something for Every Citizen, Every Fireside, Every Rader!

NO MAN, NO FAMILY, NO OFFICE SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

The only Correct and Complete HISTORY OF THE WAR.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION and the WAR FOR THE UNION: A History of the Rise and Progress of the Rebellion, and its Aftermath.

Consecutive Narrative of Events and Incidents, from the First Stages of the Troubles against the South to the Close of the Conflict, with Important Documents and Extracts from Remarkable Speeches.

Weekly Parts, 32 pages, large 8vo.

The want of uniformity and thorough history of the rebellion, for present reference and future preservation, is the subject of general remark. No work of that nature has yet been offered to the public, and all who will do their duty are compelled to grope through the editorials of the daily newspapers, to precipitate from this important source the main facts and incidents of the rebellion.

To enable the public to produce a work of permanent value as well as of present interest, the publisher has arranged for the issue of the history at above prices, and at a price which shall render it accessible to all.

This history will tell the story as it is, giving a clear, consecutive narrative of the entire movement, including all the incidents of war in that country, and containing the important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches. It will not be a narrative, nor a mere enumeration of dry and naked dates, nor a compilation of facts, but a history, a picture, a portrait in continuous interesting narrative, the evolutionary steps, as well as the measures of the government.

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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1861.

NUMBER 206.

The Daily Gazette
published every evening except Sunday,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT, HERMAY DOWN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,
comprise a square.

1 Square 1 day. \$1.50

do do 2 days. 1.00

do do 1 week. .75

do do 4 weeks. .50

do do 2 months. .30

do do 6 months. .20

do do 12 months. .15

do do 12 months, and have worn them constantly for the
length of time herewith stated: .10

WE CERITIFY that we have purchased Books (of their
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MESSRS. HEMMING & THOMAS
at various times, and have worn them constantly for the
length of time herewith stated:

Name. Residence. Off. Time Worn.

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Fulton, 15 months

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This Letter, etc.

Beth. L. Colquitt, Fulton, 2 years

S. H. Dickey, Oconomowoc, 1 year

John Crail, Conover, 1 year

C. Seth Cushman, Juneville, 1 year

Bernard Little, Conover, 1 year

John Henry, Johnson, 1 year

David Griffith, Janesville, 1 year

A. J. & J. Bennett, Mt. Zion, 1 year

Porter, 1 year

John H. Miller, Oconomowoc, 1 year

James E. Grock, Juneville, 1 year

John Davies, Plymouth, 1 year

John Popper, Conover, 1 year

John J. Johnson, Juneville, 1 year

E. Mangel, Walworth Co., Juneville, 1 year

Theo II Hansen, Juneville, 1 year

Alfred Baker, Juneville, 1 year

John Groce, Fulton, 1 year

J. B. Carle, Janesville, 1 year

J. H. Hennings, Janesville, 1 year

John G. Peckham, Janesville, 1 year

Joe W. Lippert, Rock, 1 year

G. W. Crook, La Prairie, 1 year

John G. Gray, Juneville, 1 year

O. Palmer, Fulton, 1 year

Alexander Paul, Juneville, 1 year

David P. Johnson, Juneville, 1 year

J. W. D. Parker, 6 months

do do 6 months, " and

do do 1 year, " and

do do 100 cent advance.

Case in "Business Directory," \$1.00 per year, each

Business Notice, \$1.00 per year, each, including pre-

ference of ordinary advertisements, 50 per cent advance.

Notice of Meeting, Charitable Societies, Fire Compa-

nies, &c., \$1.00 per year, each.

Advertisements not accompanied with directions will

be inserted till paid, and charged for accordingly.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in ad-

vance, and will be taken from.

Advertising bills collectable quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DOCTOR W. AMER.

Office over Mr. Hiltz's harness shop first door east of the post office, residence corner Pleasant and Franklin streets, two block east of the Baptist Church. 24½¢

L. DAY & CO.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story
block, East Milwaukee street. 100 cent advance.

I. O. F.

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on
Wednesday Evening of each week. 100 cent advance.

J. A. PECKHAM, N. G.

KNOLTON & JACKSON,

Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.

[J. H. KNOLTON] A. J. JACKSON.

JOHN WINANS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central
Bank, Janesville, Wis.

J. W. D. PARKER.

Attorneys at Law, Janesville, Wis., Office with Bates
Attic, North Main street. 50 cent advance.

B. L. JOHNSON.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office Lappin's Block,
Janesville, Wis. 100 cent advance.

WILLARD MERRILL.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office Lappin's Block,
Janesville, Wis. 100 cent advance.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.

Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office and residence,
Academy st., a few rods northward Milwaukee freight
depot. 50 cent advance.

D. H. F. PENDLETON.

Is prepared to appear in every branch of his
profession. Room one door south of M. K. & Co.,
Milwaukee, Juneville, Wis. 50 cent advance.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire
Block, Janesville, Wis. June 24th, 1861. 50 cent advance.

H. A. PATERSON.

Attorney and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis.
Off. on Main street, nearly opposite the American
Express Office. 50 cent advance.

ELDREGE & PEASE.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers
block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

B. E. ELDERDE.

H. A. NEWELL.

Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer, Lappin's
block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.

Homopathic and Surgeon, Office at Beale's Flat Store,
Residence, five rods south of the Baptist Church.

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hair and
Cap Goods, Household Clothing and every kind
of merchandise at the very lowest cash prices.

BENNETT, CASSODAY & GIBBS,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's
block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title
and Land Money. 50 cent advance.

G. T. COLE,

Teacher of Singing, Organ, Melodeon, Harmony, etc.
throughout the State. 50 cent advance.

W. H. TALLMAN, 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

East Indian, European & American

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye
Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Physicians
Glasses, etc., etc., and every kind of
Medicine for Patent
Medicines.

All kinds of goods promptly attended to and respect-

fully sold.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

WE WILL

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PERFECT AND BEST PERFUME IN USE.

FOR MORE THAN ANY IMPORTED ARTICLE.

ONLY COSTS 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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EXTRACT

DEALER, WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

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PARISIAN EXTRACT.

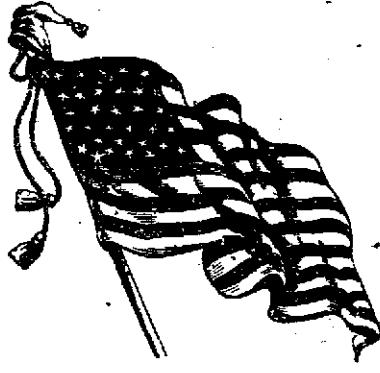
ONLY COSTS 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 19, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



*Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!*

Exchange of Prisoners and Putting Down Guerrilla Warfare.

Gen. Hunter has repudiated the arrangement between Gens. Fremont and Price for the exchange of prisoners; also that persons arrested for the mere expression of political opinion may be released, and no arrests to be hereafter made for a like cause on either side; that families broken up on this account may be re-united; that the war now pressing shall be confined exclusively to armies in the field; and that armed bands not legitimately connected with such armies are ordered to disband; all this under penalty of military law according to the offence.

The exchange of prisoners in this war has heretofore been effected indirectly; our government not being willing to so far recognize the rebels as belligerents, as to do so directly, according to the usages of war.

A great deal of suffering has been imposed upon prisoners, who could not be released, on this account, and many deaths have occurred. To a straight-forward mind, not warped by the nonsense of diplomacy, there can be no objection to a direct exchange of prisoners. That we must, at last, come to this, if the war continues in its present proportions, no one can doubt. Humanity demands it; and our government, if it cannot at once put down the rebels, will have no right to call upon our soldiers to run all the risks of war, and in addition to this the liability, if taken prisoners, to lose their lives in prisons, away from friendly aid and succor.

It appears to us that it is about time to discard the idea that the rebels are not a regularly organized military power;

or at least sufficiently so, to be treated with in the exchange of prisoners. Flags of truce are recognized, and under them the usual courtesies of war have long been permitted by the government. In this way many prisoners have been released. It is also true that paroles given to the rebels are considered binding, although no formal agreement has been made to that effect.

This being so, why, in a frank and open manner, acknowledge what is done indirectly every day? After the battle of Bel-

mont, an exchange of prisoners was effected by releasing them unconditionally on both sides. It would seem to be more creditable to do these acts of humanity directly according to specified terms, than to permit it to be done in this loose and unauthorised manner.

In regard to guerrillas. This species of warfare which brings sorrow and death into all families in the border states where the people are divided in sentiment, should be prevented, if possible. We understand that the arrangement of Fremont and Price placed all parties outside of the protection of the armies who did not permanently and regularly belong to either.—

Thus the roving bands, who have committed so much devastation in Missouri, were to be put down by the infliction of death, if they did not disperse. That the object was a good and humane one, none can doubt.

Whether the terms of the arrangement were such as to effect it, we do not know, but we are quite sure that some other method than that heretofore practiced, must be adopted, as the war of guerrillas still continues unabated, and regularly commences as soon as our armies retire from a district supposed to have been subdued.

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must be adopted, as the war of guerrillas still continues unabated, and regularly commences as soon as our armies retire from a district supposed to have been subdued.

It is now asserted that no force was ordered to menace Columbus from Paducah, at the time of the Belmont affair. When the whole truth comes out in relation to it, we believe it will be second only to Ball's Bluff in the stupidity of the plan, while the desperate bravery of the men will be universally acknowledged.

Springfield was called the "Key of the Southwest" while Lyon was defending it, and afterwards when Price was occupying it. It has suddenly become of no possible consequence, and our army has been withdrawn, leaving the Union men of that region to the mercy of the rebels. If we knew a good reason to offer we should approve of this change in military policy, but for the want of it, we shall say nothing, hoping that it is all right.

The rebels have 114 cannon in their fortifications at Columbus, Ky., which are situated on a chalk cliff, one hundred and seventy five feet high. This position is rather hard to take.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that Gen. Curtis and Gov. Gamble are giving passes to disunion men who are taking slaves south, thirty or forty in a gang, and that federal officers and soldiers are ordered to assist them. This is a strange policy.

There is a great movement of eastern troops to Washington and Annapolis. The regiments are pouring into Washington at the rate of about ten per week, and about twelve thousand men have been concentrated at Annapolis, where they await transportation to the southern coast. Four New York regiments were under marching orders on Tuesday, and they keep coming from New England.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

In fulfillment of the promise made yesterday, I proceed to state the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals visited by me.

At St. Louis I visited all the hospitals except one. The number of sick and wounded at that city on the 11th inst. was about 1,800. The prevailing diseases are typhoid fever, measles and diarrhea. The typhoid fever is the most fatal, and if the patient does not get into a hospital, the chances of his recovery are against him. The sanitary committee of St. Louis are deserving much credit for their energy and attention to the sick. The hospitals are new, large buildings, well-lighted and ventilated, and kept in the best order. Everything for the comfort and recovery of the inmates is done with promptness, and in the most systematic manner. There were a large number of boys in all the hospitals; many of them as young as 16 years, and some even younger. I became fully satisfied that it is no help to the government to enlist boys under 18 years old. So many of them get sick and require others to attend them, that the benefit derived from them is more than balanced by the cost and trouble of keeping them. Besides many more of them die than older soldiers.

I company with Mr. May, a member of sanitary committee, I visited the convalescent hospital, at Benton Barracks. This consists of a portion of the barracks, and contained about 300 patients, who had been in the city hospitals and discharged, as requiring active treatment no longer. They were in a wretched condition, most of them feeble and weak from the effect of their former sickness. Many had become detached from their regiments, and thereby lost the care of those who were especially assigned to look after their welfare. I could not learn that any one had particular charge of them. The benevolent could do much good at this hospital. What is needed is a few good, active business men, who would get those well enough for active service returned to their respective regiments, and the young and old sent home to their families or friends. The young boys especially ought to be sent to their homes.

On these figures Mr. Harvey gains 1838 on the vote of the same counties two years ago, when Gov. Randall was elected by a majority of 3,940.

GEN. HUNTER.—We find in our exchanges the following brief biography of Major Gen. Hunter:

"David Hunter is a native of New Jersey. He entered the army as second lieutenant of the fifth infantry, July 1, 1822. After the close of the Sauk war, a regiment of dragoons was raised, of which Governor Dodge of Wisconsin, was Colonel, and Gen. Hunter and President Jeff. Davis were captains."

In 1836 Gen. Hunter, then captain of the dragoons, resigned and became partner in the house of Kinzie, Hunter & Co., of Chicago. In 1842 he re-entered the army as paymaster, and continued in that department till his appointment of colonel of the cavalry in June last. He married a daughter of the late John Kinzie, one of the early pioneers of the west. He is a brother-in-law of John H. Kinzie, now paymaster in the army."

Does the new Major General's former residence in Chicago and his connection with the house of Kinzie & Co., account for the partiality of the Chicago "gang" for him, and their hostility to Fremont?

POLITICS OF THE COLONELS.—The following is said to be a classification of the politics of the colonels appointed by Gov. Randall:

1st Regiment, Starkweather, Democrat. O'Connor, Democrat. Hamilton, Democrat. Paine, Republican. Cobb, Republican. Cutler, Republican. Van Dor, Democrat. Murphy, Democrat. Solomon, Republican. Chapin, Democrat. Harris, Democrat. Bryant, Republican. Maloney, Democrat. Heg, Republican. Wood, Republican. Allen, Democrat. 17th, offered to John Fitzgerald, dem.

REBELLION ON THE STAGE—A SHAM FIGHT BECOMES EARNEST.—Encouraged by one, Sergeant J. W. Ambler has been teaching broadsword and bayonet exercise to the young men of Biddeford, Me., and on a recent evening gave a public exhibition, at which it was announced that there should be a "sham fight" between the federales and the rebels, the latter to fall at a proper moment. But the "rebels" had determined not to do so easy, but instead thereof to drive the "Union men" from the stage; and they had nearly done it when the gallant sergeant grasped his trusty sword and the work became no joke. He slashed right and left, regardless of heads or points, and turned the scale of battle.

As a result there were seven men who needed surgical attendance. The audience were too much interested to have "our side" win to scruple about bruised heads. Indeed,

intense excitement prevailed, and the audience were all on their feet, cheering the sergeant on. One man has been in bed ever since, and the sergeant was not able to get for several days.

Washington, Nov. 18.

The National Intelligencer this morning contains an elaborate article fully justifying the capture of Mason and Slidell. Its authorities to show that under existing law of nations Capt. Wilkes was authorized to board the English steamer and demand the delivery of persons charged with rebellion against the government.

It is believed here this article foreshadows the ground which will be taken by the state department on this question.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from Richmond brings 210 letters from the federal prisoners in that city, all franked by Congressman Ely. The people of Richmond are reported to be in great alarm, and are exceedingly anxious for the future.

To-Day's Report.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 18.

Steamer Norwegian, Liverpool 7th, London 8th.—Government ordered large shipment ball cartridges to Canada, but countermanded the shipment of Armstrong guns.

Paris Patrie gives the particulars of the convention of three powers on Mexican affairs. Washington Government will be invited to join, and it will be optional with them to send ships and troops.

Daily News says a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine.

Times has an editorial on ill feeling of the north towards England and argues on its groundlessness, says it shall continue to express the conviction that secession has destroyed the federal union, and which side victory inclines its recognition is impossible on the old basis.

Paris hour higher; rents 68/60c.

There have been several heavy commercial failures in Paris.

It was stated that arrivals of grain in France have been so excessive that some wheat was to be re-exported to England.

St. Louis, Nov. 28.

Generals Halleck and Hamilton arrived this morning.

Generals Sturgis and Wyman arrived last night.

The divisions of Generals Hunter, Sullivans and Pope have reached different points on the Pacific railroad, where they will await orders from Gen. Halleck.

Gen. Wyman's brigades reached Rolla yesterday; and the divisions of Sigel and Ashboth will arrive to-day or to-morrow.

Wyman brought a number of rebel prisoners, among whom are Col. Price and several other officers.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.

The Memphis Argus of the 16th has a dispatch dated Charleston, 14th, which says the federal forces have possession of Pinckney Island, and have seized all able-bodied men in the plantations, taken them on board the fleet, and prevented others from fleeing by force. They have made no attempt, as yet, to effect a lodgment on the mainland.

The Memphis papers express great alarm at our preparation for the expedition down the Mississippi, and demand that the entire resources of the country shall be brought to bear against it.

The Argus says Price has done much for Missouri, but far more for Memphis.

Tuxedo, Nov. 18.

The Globe and Leader newspapers have severe articles to-day on the seizure of Mason and Slidell. The Globe says it will add to the strength and dignity of the American government if the captives are liberated without remonstrance from Great Britain. The Leader says it is an insult which the meanest government on earth would not submit to.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

Ephraim Ellsworth, father of the late Col. Ellsworth, has been appointed military storekeeper by the president, but is not yet assigned to duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

The war department will soon issue a circular to Governors of loyal states, requesting withdrawal of their agents for the purchase of arms at home and abroad, government having received advices that a deficiency of arms will be received through our own agencies to meet the demand.

The President has appointed Captain Foote flag officer of the fleet in the western military department. He thus ranks with Major Generals; this obviates possibility of conflict between commanders of land and naval forces.

Allen Francis of Springfield, Ill., appointed consul to Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

During review of McDowell's and Wadsworth's Brigades a stampede occurred among pickets of 14th Brooklyn regiment about a mile and a half east Falls Church, owing to the approach of a large body of rebel cavalry, one man was wounded and several missing. Two regiments went to support the pickets, when the rebels fell back.

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To-Day's Report.

Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

Tribune's special.—Dispatches from Gen. Dix state that the rebels in Accomac have dispersed. Gen. Dix's proclamation went in on the previous day. They may rally in Northampton, but the Union men from Accomac were buying Union flags in Maryland to hoist as soon as our troops entered the country.

It is not improbable that the steamer Trent may be overhauled by two other American war vessels, before she reaches her destination.

Col. Graham of the 5th New York regiment, who commanded the reconnaissance at Methias Point, has been ordered under arrest by Gen. McClellan, upon complaint of Gen. Hooker that Graham destroyed private property, such as dwelling houses, barns, &c. Col. Graham has arrived here and reported himself, and explains that he only destroyed such buildings as have been used by the enemy for their pickets, and for the storage of forage, which buildings the several commanders of our naval vessels on the river, have from time to time endeavored to destroy by shells.

Yesterday seven pungies attempted to run the blockade; six passed without interruption, but the seventh ran too near the Virginia shore, and the rebel batteries along the whole line opened on her; 20 shots were fired, three of which passed through her sails, but her hull was uninjured; she was, however, compelled to put back to Indian Head.

The ferry boat Stepping Stone, ran the blockade on Saturday night; she was not fired upon.

Times' dispatch.—There is increasing confidence in the entire correctness of Capt. Wilkes' act in taking Slidell and Mason, and I am informed Secretary Chase has expressed his regret that Wilkes did not seize the vessel. Count De Gurrey is certain that Great Britain will not take exception to the act.

The statement that the President intends issuing a proclamation calling upon the states for 200,000 more volunteers is unfounded. When 200,000 half million volunteers called for by the act of congress has been recruited, no more will be received, except in the regular service.

"How did you know that?" asked one.

"How did you get the news? You can't read the papers."

"No, ma," replied he, "we can't read, but we can listen. Massa and missus uses to read sometimes loud, and then we uses to lie down so, and pullin' his ear. 'Tis all end, and Jim, and we put de bits toggeder, and we known you's a comin', massa, bress de Lord."

"Bress the Lor', massa."

"Another one said, 'O Lord, massa, we'so so glad. We've prayed and prayed the good Lord to send us."

"We've prayed and prayed the good Lord to send us."

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861.
 Chicago, through, Arrive. Close. Depart.
 10:30 A.M. 12:30 A.M. 7:30 P.M.
 4:45 P.M. 12:30 12:45 P.M.
 Oshkosh and way, 4:45 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
 Milwaukee, through, 12:30 P.M. 10:30 A.M. 11:15 A.M.
 Monroe and way, 12:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M.
 Madison and way, 12:45 P.M. 4:45 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
 Butterfield and way, 12:45 P.M. 4:45 P.M.
 Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Paul closed Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.; close Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.

J. M. BURGERS, Postmaster.

WOOD: WOOD:

Subscribers to the daily or weekly Gazette who wish to pay in Wood, are requested to furnish it now. Any number of new subscriptions can be paid in this way.

An Oppressive Tax.

We bear that proposition will be brought before the county board of supervisors, which, if we are correctly informed about it, will be highly oppressive and unjust on the tax payers of this city who have paid their taxes for several years past. All our citizens know that a large portion of the taxes in this city have been unpaid for several years, and that the supreme court has decided the law under which they were levied to have been unconstitutional in consequence of a discrimination between farming lands embraced in the corporation and other city property. The amount of certificates issued upon sales of these lands for non-payment of the taxes, we understand is somewhere about \$37,000. A portion of these certificates have since been redeemed, and a larger portion, we suppose, are still held by the county, or have been purchased by individuals.

The proposition to come before the county board, we are informed, is to cancel all these certificates, charge the amount back to the city, and put it in the county tax to be collected the coming winter in addition to the proportion of the ordinary county tax to be levied and collected in the city.

This proposition, it seems to us, is crowding the tax-payers of the city a good deal too hard. The city is, of course, indebted to the county in the amount of these certificates, and nothing is truer than that it ought to be paid, and eventually must be paid. But there are circumstances in connection with this matter which ought to induce the county board to act deliberately and cautiously. Most of the property holders of the city have paid their taxes promptly as they were levied. To compel these same persons now to pay the large amount which has accrued on the property whose owners have paid nothing for years would be highly oppressive and unjust. Last winter a law passed the legislature which would have resulted in levying the delinquent taxes upon the property upon which they have accumulated, but by some strange blunder, an insufficient time was allowed for the labor of assessment, and the law became inoperative. It would seem to be only just to those who have already paid to allow time enough now to revive that law before the tax is levied. If this is not done, we fear the effect will be to fail in the collection of any of the county tax, the ordinary or the extraordinary, for our tax-paying citizens generally feel in no humor to pay the back taxes of those property holders who have shirked for years their proportion of the expenses of the government, or who have purchased certificates on their own property, as at least one heavy delinquent has done, if the report which reaches us is correct, and expect repayment from the county when the certificates are cancelled.

BARTON'S CAVALRY.—A dispatch from Col. Barton, now in Washington, says he has firm assurances that his authority to raise cavalry will be restored. The revoking order was issued under the influence of misrepresentation at head-quarters—from what source it is now unnecessary to say. Col. B. expected to get through his business to day and leave for home to-night. The companies forming the regiment will be called in immediately on his arrival.

RIO COFFEE is selling in New York, according to the Herald's price current, at 14 cents per lb. It retails here at 27 cents, or nearly double. The very best article demands 16 cents in New York.—Madison Patriot.

Andrew Palmer of this city, sells the genuine "Old Government Java" at 25 cents, and "Rio" at a corresponding less price.

It has been ascertained at Washington that the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the destination of our fleet was known at New Orleans on the 17th ult. Where is the leakage?

A dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago Journal says it has been ascertained that the loss the rebels received at Belmont was 261 killed, 427 wounded, and 278 missing.

The bank of Northup & Co. at Kansas City, was robbed of \$3,000 on the 16th inst., by the rebels; the Union bank also lost \$800.

All Federal troops are concentrating at Danville, Ky., to oppose Gen. Johnson, who is reported to be marching northward with 40,000 men. This is a retrograde movement for our troops, as Danville is not more than forty miles south of Lexington.

Good News.—The Madison Patriot of yesterday says:—"The governor telegraphs that the general government intend to immediately allow 40 per cent. of the claim of the state. If all the items of expenditure are included this will amount to about a half a million of dollars."

County Board of Supervisors.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19—10 A.M.
 The board met pursuant to adjournment. A quorum being present, and proceeded to business.

The journal of Saturday was read, and approved.

The report of the committee on ways and means, laid upon the table on Saturday, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Spooner, adopted for raising a state tax of \$2,629.75.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Carpenter to appropriate to K. W. Belden, register of deeds, the sum of \$60, for entering upon the proper books the pendency of all actions from September 1st, 1858, to April, 1860.

On motion of Mr. Collins, it was referred to the committee to settle with the county officers.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Goodhue, to fix the salary of county school superintendent at \$600. Referred to committee on miscellaneous accounts.

Mr. Johnson moved to allow E. J. Smith \$10 to pay for repairing a buggy that was broken while conveying a prisoner to jail. Disallowed.

A new proposition was presented from O. B. Matteson, to rent a portion of the Hyatt House for a court room, specifying the rent at \$300. Referred to the special committee previously appointed upon the same subject.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P.M.

We announced yesterday briefly, the fact that Dr. C. G. Pease of this city, was appointed surgeon in the regiment of cavalry now being raised and organized by Col. C. W. Washburn. It is no disparagement to any other surgeons already appointed in this state, to say, that no better selection for the important position of surgeon, has yet been made than Dr. Pease. He is not only a most thorough and diligent student in his profession, but a gentleman of cultivated and refined taste, and more than ordinary literary acquirements; having graduated with honor at Dartmouth College before he commenced the study of medicine. His manners, like those of every person possessing merit, are unassuming and genial. He has practiced in the army upwards of eleven years; and during the time, his character, both as a gentleman and a physician, has been above reproach and without a stain.

Alas! how many—very many—of our citizens do regret his loss, as their family physician, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that all of our brave soldiers in the field, to whose afflictions of disease or want of medical skill, and practice have fully prepared him for the responsible and important trust to which he has now been called. The regiment is truly fortunate that he is, and his services.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, JANEVILLE, NOV. 19, 1861.

I HEREBY give notice to all persons interested that I intend to make application to the circuit court for and Rock county, on the first day of the month of November, 1861, at noon, for judgment to be rendered in the circuit court of the county of Rock, in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as the same can be had, for judgment against defendant, the several lots, lands, pieces or parcels of land described in the bill of particulars, and taxed in the name of the common council of the city of Janesville, for city purposes for the year 1861, and charged upon such lots, lands, pieces and parcels of land to be returned to the plaintiff, each note and bill of lading, and all documents of title, and all other papers, and all persons interested therein are requested to attend and be present at said court and offer their defense (if any they may have) to the said application.

GEO. A. YOUNG,
Treasurer of the City of Janesville.

To Rent.

A GOOD dwelling in the vicinity of Mr. Tallman's.

Possession given immediately, by J. SUTHERLAND.

REMEMBER THE "BIG BOOT,"

OPPOSITE MCKEY & BRO'S,

Main Street, - - - Janesville.

mcldaw1w

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GEO. A. YOUNG,
Treasurer of the City of Janesville.

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AGENCY FOR NATIONAL LOAN

PURSUANT to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notes will be paid upon the twenty-fifth day of November, 1861, at noon, for judgment to be rendered in the circuit court of Rock county, on the first day of the month of November, 1861, for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes to be issued under the act of July 1, 1861. These notes will be in sums of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars each date, dated 1861 August, 1861 payable thirty days after date to the order of the subscriber or assignee, and bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, plus semi-annually such interest, bearing at the rate of two cents each day on every hundred dollars. For the convenience of the holder, each note will have coupons attached every six months, and semi-annually, which coupons may be cut off and presented and paid for payment separately from the notes.

Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received during fifteen days from the day of opening the subscription office, and will be paid for in full, or less than fifty dollars for any fraction of the sum can be received. Subscriptions of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars must be paid in lawful coin of the United States, and no paper money will be accepted.

Subscriptions of more than one hundred dollars may be paid in one; or, if preferred, one tenth at the time of subscribing and one-tenth of the whole amount on every twenty-five days thereafter until the whole shall be paid, provided that no less than fifty dollars can be accepted, that being the smallest sum for which Treasury Notes can be issued.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers to such subscriber or his assignee, certifying the amount so paid in lawful coin of the United States, and no paper money will be accepted.

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INSURANCE.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 1, 1860.

Sale of Forfeited State Lands.
Office of Commissioners of School and University Lands,
MADISON, JULY 16th, 1861.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, Y. The following described lands in Rock county having been forfeited by reason of non-payment of taxes at the office of the Secretary of State of Wisconsin, and the 8th day of October, A.D. 1861, unless some redeemed: said lands to commence at 9 o'clock A.M. and continue from day to day until all of said lands shall have been so offered, at the price named opposite each tract, which includes the amount due, the cost of sale, and the expenses of sale, and one per cent damage.

Said lands will be sold subject to all taxes assessed against the same, and not included herein. The percentage of the principal payable at the time of the purchase will be fixed by the commissioners, and will not be less than ten per cent. Said lands will be offered for sale, according to the names, arranged in alphabetical order, and as published in this paper.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner of School and University Lands.

ROCK COUNTY—SCHOOL LANDS.

TO WHOM SOLD.	No. of Lot.	Description.	No. of Certificate.	Range.	Section.	No. of Acres.	Amount Due.	Amount of Interest.	Amount of Taxes.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Pen.	Amount of Pen.	Amount of Pen.	Total amount due.	Date.
A. Carpenter.	574	SW NW 1/4 16	109 00	7	68	5	45	14 05	128	06	1861				
B W Inman.	575	SW NW 1/4 16	110 00	8	69	5	45	14 05	128	06	1861				
James Richardson.	576	SW NW 1/4 16	217 00	16	19	10	85	27	04	244	06	1861			
J E Crampot.	577	SW NW 1/4 16	218 00	17	1	12	85	27	04	244	06	1861			
E G Mott.	578	SW NW 1/4 16	198 00	12	65	9	75	25	04	244	06	1861			
Benjamin Wygant.	579	SW NW 1/4 16	199 00	12	65	9	75	25	04	244	06	1861			
W Cartwright.	580	SW NW 1/4 16	199 00	12	65	9	75	25	04	244	06	1861			
W Hichens.	581	SW NW 1/4 16	199 00	12	65	9	75	25	04	244	06	1861			
M Birmingham.	582	SW NW 1/4 16	199 00	12	65	9	75	25	04	244	06	1861			
S L Davis.	583	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
John Ostrom.	584	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	585	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
John Ostrom.	586	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	587	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	588	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
B D Holton.	589	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	590	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	591	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	592	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	593	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	594	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	595	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	596	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	597	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	598	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	599	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	600	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	601	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	602	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	603	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	604	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	605	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	606	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	607	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	608	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	609	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	610	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	611	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	612	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	613	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	614	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	615	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	616	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	617	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	618	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	619	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	620	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	621	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	622	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	623	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	624	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	625	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	626	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	627	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	628	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	629	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	630	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861			
do.	631	SW NW 1/4 16	30 00	2	10	1	50	4	00	34	06	1861	</td		